

THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY JANUARY 18.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

Born: Daniel Webster, 1782.
Montezuma, 1689.
Dr. John G. Miller, 1747.
Died: Balwin Lytle, 1873.
Cornell, 1743.
Prof. E. L. Youmans, 1887.

King William of Prussia made emperor of Germany, 1871.

UNIFORM CITY CHARTERS.

There is a bill before the state senate providing for a uniform method of incorporating all cities in this state. In 1887 an act of the legislature provided for a commission to draft such a bill, and under that act, the justices of the supreme court appointed a commission composed of Attorney General C. E. Eschbrook, Judge D. H. Johnson, and R. D. Marshall. The bill introduced in the senate on the 15th instant, is the work of that commission.

The chief provisions of the bill are these: The cities have been divided into three classes according to population—with a population of 40,000 or more; with a population of 10,000 to 40,000; and with a population of 2,000 to 10,000. Existing cities, are not to be affected by the adoption of the act, until they adopt the same in place of their present charters; and such existing cities may become incorporated under the new act, and yet retain the peculiar provisions of their respective charters relating to the management of schools, courts and licensing and sale of intoxicating liquors, until such time as such peculiar provisions may be changed by amendments of the general law. The mayor is made the executive officer of the city in fact, as well as in name, by conferring upon him the authority to name all appointive officers, except in the cities of the first class, subject to confirmation by the common council.

Provision is also made for a board to have charge of public works, with a view to securing system, uniformity, etc., in making public improvements.

The fiscal year is made to correspond to the fiscal year of the state (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30)—all cities, boards, etc., having control of money to file in the office of the city clerk, estimates of expenditures for their department for the ensuing year, from which, after being open to public inspection for a month, the council can intelligently make up its annual budget. To prevent imprudently running in debt, it is provided that no public work shall be entered upon until provision is made for paying the liability which will be thereby incurred; and attention is specially invited to the checks and balances inserted in the bill to guard the public treasury.

Among the novel features of the bill is "improvement bonds," to be issued to pay for special assessments in the case of important public improvements. These special assessments when all made payable at one time, are frequently quite burdensome, and under the system incorporated in the proposed bill, great relief will come to the owners of property; and streets may be graded and paved and sewers constructed, adding largely to the comfort and health of the community, and yet have the cost apportioned throughout a series of years, so as not to bear so heavily upon the tax-payer.

Prior to 1871, corporations, both public and private, were chartered by the legislature. In that year a constitutional amendment was adopted prohibiting the legislature from granting corporate powers except to cities. This action has proved wise, but by excepting cities from its operation, much time of every legislature is taken up with considering revisions and amendments to the city charters, making it necessary to issue after each session a large volume of special acts of great expense and without accomplishing any particular good. The commission therefore recommends that the legislature provide for submitting to the people a proposition to amend the constitution so as to prohibit the legislature from granting special charters to cities, and adds: "We fear that unless something of this kind is done, that there will be constant attempts to amend and revise charters now in force; and it is our judgment that the public service will be greatly benefited by compelling all cities to be incorporated under one general incorporating act. We cannot hope that we have succeeded in devising a perfect system; but we think we have devised a system, which, if adopted, will be generally preferred to the special city charters now in force, and which, when amended by subsequent legislatures, in such respects as time and experience shall suggest, will introduce uniformity, system, economy and better government into the management of municipal affairs of our state."

Among the special provisions of the bill, is one requiring the territory of the wards to be contiguous and compact, and that no ward having a population of less than 2,000 shall be created in cities of the second class, or less than 1,000 in cities of the third class. Every city is to have a public justice elected every four years, a board of public works composed of three members, and a health commissioner who shall be a regularly licensed physician.

Upon the heels of the recent brutal treatment of a Methodist clergyman in Louisiana for his other offense than preaching the gospel to negroes comes a dispatch from Harzall, Ala., announcing the murder of another Methodist clergyman, the Rev. Benjamin Rains. The account simply states that while on his way from Somerville to his home he was stabbed, and that there is no clew to his murderers. As to the motive for the cruel deed, it is not for to find. There is but one motive, and that is to get rid of those who are seeking to improve and elevate the condition of the negro. Evidently, so far as a large element of the population of the south is concerned, what it needs is not reconstruction but ordinary civilization. It has not progressed beyond the savage condition.—Chicago Tribune.

This paragraph, which shows the brutality of southern methods, brings to mind the position of all the southern people on the question of such laws as these. It is difficult to lift the south from its present demoralized condition when almost the entire press of that section of the Union practically uphold that sort of crime. The press of the south could soon create a sentiment that would not only put an end to the ballot box stuffing if not of election frauds, but prevent the class of murders mentioned by the Tribune, but nothing of that kind is being done by the newspapers. The crime against the ballot is permitted to go on year after year, and murder after murder is committed, and there is no effort so far as public sentiment is concerned, to put an end to either.

A republican newspaper could not pay the administration a colder compliment than does the New York Sun, democratic—"If it is true that Mr. Cleveland has treated Mr. Bayard merely as a clerk, denying him any control over the more important affairs of the state department and never consulting him in matters of international policy, the fact reflects the secretary of a heavy load. It would be pleasant to believe that Mr. Bayard is in no way responsible for the foreign policy of the United States under Mr. Cleveland's administration, with its dismal record of bombast, bluster, surrender, tergiversation, and weak alternations of bluster and back down."

In its last issue the Jewish Messenger of New York, goes to some trouble to apologize for the appearance of a "Santa Claus" at a Hebrew orphan asylum festival, and explains that the introduction of such a personage must not be interpreted as an endorsement of the christian idea. That is a good deal like a certain Chicago preacher of the liberal faith, apologizing for his church party observing Easter. They neither believed in the divinity nor the resurrection of Christ, but simply observed a long established custom, which to them had no significance. Verily, the world moves.

Dakota has 4065 public schools. They are supported by a direct tax upon the people, amounting, in a recent year, to \$1,633,561—a sum which Mr. P. F. McClure says, in Harper's Magazine for February, is larger than that devoted to the same purpose by any one of the twenty-four states. It is this large school tax, this large number of school houses, that makes the democrats in congress prejudiced against Dakota. School houses spread intelligence, and intelligence makes republican majorities.

One strange thing connected with life insurance is that the men who least need insurance are the ones that insure the heaviest. John Wansmaker carries \$500,000 insurance on his life; Edwin Rath, Chicago, \$500,000; Channoy M. Dewey, \$500,000; Hamilton Diction, Philadelphia, \$500,000; George K. Anderson, New York, \$375,000; George K. Anderson, Tittusville, Pa., \$350,000; W. H. Langley, Gallipolis, O., \$300,000; Isaac Colnfield, New York, \$250,000; P. J. Lillard, New York, \$250,000; Cyrus W. Field, New York, \$250,000. All these men are millionaires.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

TIN PLATE AND SUGAR BOUNTIES DISCUSSED.

Senators Allison and Vest Have a Wordy Debate—Springer's Omnibus Bill Substituted in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported back without amendment the concurrent resolution recently introduced by him, as to the meeting of the two Houses to count and declare the result of the electoral votes.

Among other bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Granting the right of way for a railway across the Fort Pima military reservation in Arizona; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at La Crosse, Wis.; granting to the Big Horn Southern railroad company the right of way across a part of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendments to the tin-plate paragraph.

After long debate the amendment was adopted, yeas 25, nays 18. (Mr. Brown voting aye.) It fixes the duty on tin plate (tagged's iron or steel when valued at 3 cents a pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20, wire gauge, at 1 cent a pound; on the thinner plates at 1.10, 1.20, and 1.40 cents a pound, and on corrugated or crimped plates 1.40 cents a pound. All other iron or steel sheets, plates, and hoop excepting tin plates, when galvanized or coated with zinc, spelter, or other metal, pay 2 cents a pound additional, and after Jan. 1, 1890, tin plate is to pay 2 cents a pound additional.

The amendment proposing a bounty on sugar made from beets, sorghum, or sugar cane grown in the United States, was then taken up.

Mr. Vest declared emphatically his opposition to all such bounties, which he considered the most objectionable form of protection. The idea of the government going into partnership with any individual or set of individuals in order to give them peculiar advantages at the expense of the large body of the people was a relic of absolute tyranny, and utterly opposed to all free, popular government.

Mr. Easton asked Mr. Allison to say whether the proposed bounty of 1 cent a pound was not in direct contradiction of the precedent taken by the financial committee for the large reduction of the import duty, that ground being the known and ascertained limit of the sugar capacity of the United States.

Mr. Allison did not consider the amendment as in any sense a change of position on the part of the committee. The sugar produced from sugar-cane grown in the United States had not kept pace with the increase of the population.

Mr. Vest referred to what he called "trouble in the Republican camp" as to the sugar and lumber schedule, and predicted that when the lumber schedule came up there would be a modification of it to suit the interests of the great lumber States of Michigan and Wisconsin.

Mr. Sherman advocated the amendment. He believed that within ten years sugar enough could be produced in this country to supply the domestic market. It was the bounty paid for beet sugar in France and Germany that had stimulated its enormous production in those countries.

Mr. Easton asked the Republican side of the chamber what became of the argument on their side that the substitute was framed on the "theory," to use Mr. Hise's expression, "that it was the duty of the government, regardless of its needs or of the condition of the tax-payers, to develop by protective legislation every American industry."

What excited his suspicion was that there was something attempted in regard to the sugar industry which was not attempted in regard to any other industry.

Mr. Allison said Louisiana had grown strong and vigorous under the tariff "strut" and had not been "coddled in with it and added by it for sugar, and sugar alone."

But when the proposition was made that would reduce the price of sugar to the consumer 1 cent a pound, the Senator from Louisiana answered it by a denunciation of the whole system. He (Mr. Allison) declared that it would be a letter for the people to pay for the whole sugar crop of Louisiana and dump it into the Gulf of Mexico, to keep up the existing duty on sugar. The tax took \$28,000,000 out of the pockets of the people in order that the sugar producers of Louisiana might receive 1 cent a pound on the infinitesimally small proportion of sugar which they produced.

No vote was reached, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Springer's Omnibus Bill Substituted for the Senate Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the House the Speaker laid before the House a communication from ex-Gov. Gray of Indiana, stating that on the 12th inst. the resignation of A. P. Hovey as Representative from the first Indiana Congressional district was received and accepted. Laid on the table.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the House resumed the consideration of the Territorial bill. Mr. McMillan (Minnesota) thought that all the Territories referred to in the omnibus bill were ready for admission into the Union, and he expressed himself in favor of a division of Dakota.

When the debate closed the House adopted the following amendments: Granting 120,000 acres for the support of an agricultural college in the State of Dakota; the Senate bill granted ninety sections of land, providing that the lands sold for common-school purposes shall not be sold for less than \$10 an acre; reducing the salary of the district judge from \$3,000 to \$2,500; fixing April 9, 1889, as the date of the election to decide the question of accepting the boundaries and name of the new State and to elect State officers and two members of Congress.

The reading of the Senate bill having been completed Mr. Springer moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and to substitute the omnibus bill, his motion was ruled out, under the rule which says that no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Mr. Springer then moved to strike out the enacting clause and insert House bill 2,406 with certain amendments. The Speaker ruled that this was not in order, and Mr. Springer thereupon offered that bill as a substitute, and it was so received.

Mr. Springer then asked unanimous consent that the previous substitute offered by him (the one providing for a division of Dakota) be considered in its stead. Much confusion ensued, but finally consent was again given.

Mr. McDonald (Minnesota) then offered his substitute for Mr. Springer's proposition. This substitute embodies the principal features of the omnibus bill, except that it provides for the immediate admission of South Dakota.

Pending its reading the House adjourned.

Pre-Emption Application Rejected. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Secretary of the Interior today rendered a decision in the case of James K. Martin, guardian, and Calvin James and the city of Cheyenne, Wyo. T., versus Francis Nolan. The land involved lies near the city of Cheyenne. The decision sustains that of the commissioner of the general land office in rejecting Nolan's pre-emption application, but leaves the claim of the city of Cheyenne undetermined.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The More Important Measures Introduced and Considered To-Day.

Both Houses Adjourn Until Ten O'clock on Tuesday Morning.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, Jan. 18th.—Among the bills introduced in the assembly this morning were the following:—

To amend the laws of 1885, relative to houses of ill fame.

To provide for indigent soldiers and marines or their families.

The committee appointed April 13th, 1887, to investigate and report upon the subject of convict labor under authority of a joint resolution, submitted a lengthy report of their investigations, which was ordered spread on the journal without reading. The committee recommends a continuance of the present system at Waupun.

In the senate bills were introduced: To appropriate ten thousand dollars for stationery for use of the state.

Providing for one or more deputies for register of deeds.

One thousand copies of Senator Taylor's railroad bill were ordered printed for distribution.

Both houses adjourned until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The standeeest lady in Janesville. Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size 50c and \$1.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company offers its patrons a splendid opportunity to visit Washington in March next, and participate in the important ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President Harrison. For that occasion tickets will be sold from all principal stations at the very low rate of one fare for the round trip. For full information regarding rates, dates of sale, etc., apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Muffs and boss, fur trimmings of every description. We can interest you. J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

A SWEET SINGER AT REST.

It was Miss Murka, Dead—Her Daughter, Grief-stricken, Kills Herself.

MUNICH, Jan. 13.—Miss Di Murka, the singer, died here to-day in extreme poverty. Her daughter, who was heart-broken at the loss of her mother, committed suicide by taking poison.

Paris Di Murka was born in Croatia in 1843. She studied music at Vienna and Paris under the best teachers and made her debut at the Penglaf, Florence, in 1862. She sang at Pesth, Berlin, Vienna, and obtained an engagement in London at Her Majesty's Theatre, appearing there as Lucia in May, 1865. She visited America in 1873 and returned in 1879. Her voice was soprano and was exceedingly sweet and her acting was brilliant and original.

Zanzibar Massacre Missionaries. LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Zanzibar gives the details of another outbreak of natives with most shocking results. The German mission station at Tugu was attacked last Sunday and eight missionaries, men and women, were massacred and their bodies terribly mutilated. Slaves and servants were taken prisoners. The report caused a profound sensation at Zanzibar and the enraged Germans clamor for revenge.

William is Friendly to Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—Emperor William has instructed Gen. Von Villame, military attaché of the German embassy here, to present a special standard and ribbon to the Russian regiment of which the Emperor is honorary Colonel. This act is intended by the Emperor to be an additional pledge of his friendly feeling toward Russia.

Will Shout on Wimbledon Common. LONDON, Jan. 18.—The annual meeting of the National Rifle association will again be held on Wimbledon common this year, because of the difficulty of finding a suitable place elsewhere. The Duke of Cambridge will interpose no obstacle to the use of the common, much as he objects to it.

Organizing an Anti-Slavery Society. VIENNA, Jan. 18.—A great meeting in favor of the anti-slavery cause of the Servians was held in this city yesterday. Prince Wrede and Father Auzel made eloquent addresses. A committee was nominated to organize an anti-slavery society.

An Austrian Paper's Denial. VIENNA, Jan. 18.—The Fremdenblatt denies the statement published in the Novoye Vremya of St. Petersburg that Austria, under an agreement with the Pope, would occupy the second portion of the Sandjak of Novoe-Bazar, in Bosnia.

Prussia's Minister of Justice Resigns. BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Dr. Friedberg has resigned the office of Prussian minister of justice in consequence of the publication in the Reichs-Anzeiger yesterday of the indictment against Prof. Geffcken.

Russia Will Build Three Warships. ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Grashdanin says that three large men-of-war will be built by Russia during the present year.

John Bright Suffers a Relapse. LONDON, Jan. 18.—Mr. John Bright, who has been improving lately, has suffered another relapse.

The Fastest Train in the World! Via Union and Central Pacific roads. Sixty-four hours from Council Bluffs or Omaha to San Francisco. A Pullman vestibuled train; steam heat, electric light, bath rooms, barber shop, library and dining car—a palace hotel on wheels in the Golden Gate Special, every Wednesday.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century, it is used by the United States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities, the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alkali. Sold only in cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

ACCOUNT OF STOCK

IS TAKEN AT

WHELOCK'S CROCKERY!

And House-Furnishing Goods store

And we find an over stock in some lines, so if you want special

Surprise Bargains!

Come in and interview us. Special low prices on

Printed Dinner Sets

\$5 00 up.

Chamber Sets

\$2 00 up. Tea Sets, Lamps of all kinds. New goods received since January 1st makes stock complete.

SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING, ESTABLISHED FIVE YEARS.

MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL.

OFFICE: THIRD FLOOR, JACKMAN'S BLOCK.

Type-writing, which is very necessary to a stenographer, is included in the shorthand tuition.

We have had personal knowledge of the capacity of Miss E. L. Williams as a writer of both Gram and Electric systems of shorthand, and take pleasure in recommending her as competent to teach either system.

A. L. KAVELZGE, F. C. GRANT, Official Reporters, Twelfth Judicial Circuit, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.

OUR GREAT

REDUCTION SALE

Has proven a success—the people of Janesville and vicinity are taking advantage of our

Great Mark-Down Sale!

ALL OUR

OVERCOATS AND WINTER SUITS

For Men and Boys again reduced in prices.

No dull times at the Milwaukee Clothing Co.'s store. Leading clothing house of Janesville for

Fine Tailor-Made Clothing

Of our own manufacture, which we Retail

For Cash at Wholesale Prices. Confidence

in the merchant is confidence in his goods

and prices. Reasonable people are satisfied to

GET "THE WORTH OF THEIR MONEY."

The Milwaukee Clothing Company by its

straightforward, every day good value dealing

has gained steadily the confidence of the

people of Janesville and vicinity, until today

IT - STANDS - SECOND - TO - NONE

therein. Your confidence will never be misplaced by coming to the

MILWAUKEE CLOTHING CO.

Myers House Corner, Janesville, Wis.

SELLING OUT

G. COGSWELL & CO.

Are Selling Out Their Entire Stock as Fast as Possible

Retiring From Business, Sacrificing Prices.

WE QUOTE A FEW PRICES ONLY.

Ladies' \$5 00 Shoes, now \$3 50

Ladies' 4 00 Shoes, " 3 00

Ladies' 2 50 Shoes, " 2 00

Men's \$2 00 Shoes " 1 50

Boys' 1 50 Shoes " 1 00

Ladies' 2 50 Oxfords " 1 50

Ladies' 1 75 Opera Slips " 1 00

Children's 75 Shoes now - 50

Men's \$5 00 Shoes now \$4 00

Men's 4 00 Shoes " 3 00

Men's 3 00 Shoes " 2 25

Men's 6 50 Shoes " 5 25

COME EARLY.

Stock - and - Fixtures - For - Sale.

IT IS HARDLY NECESSARY TO STATE THAT WE STILL SHOW THE MOST DESIRABLE STYLES

BIG INDUCEMENTS. IN PLUSH GARMENTS AND Children's Cloaks.

COAL AND

ALL SIZES AT

SMITH & GATELEY'S

WINTER BARGAINS!

—AT THE

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE

The only Bargain Store in Janesville, and the largest stock to select from. Our prices make customers for us. An inspection will convince any person that we are the firm to trade with

Dry Goods Department.

Heavy all wool Red Flannels 20, 25 and 30c.

All wool Shirting Flannels, 20, 25 and 30c.

Linsey half wool Flannels 12 1/2 and 16 2-3c.

Shaker Flannels, 8 1-2c 10 and 12 1-2c.

Table Oil Cloths, 20 and 25c.

Children's Scarlet Underwear, 15, 25 and 35c.

Children's White Underwear, 10, 15 and 25c.

19 inch Silk Plushes, 69c per yard.

All wool Tropic Flannel, 33 and 35c per yard.

All wool Dress Flannels, 33c per yard.

All wool 50 inch Flannel, 45c per yard.

Ladies' heavy woolen Hose, 15c a pair.

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks at all prices.

Clothing Department.

Boys' School Pants, 38c.

Boys' Corduroy Pants, 65c.

Men's Black Diagonal Pants, 95c.

Men's Corduroy Pants, \$2.

Men's all wool Pants, 1 50 to \$3 00.

Boys' Corduroy Suits, \$2 50.

Children's Suits, 1 50 to \$3 00.

Children's Overcoats, \$1 50 to \$3 00.

Men's Overcoats, from \$2 up.

Men's heavy all wool Baraboo Cassimere Suits, \$8 75.

Trunks and Valises, from \$1 00 up.

We have not space to enumerate all the prices we would like to. Come in and try us. You will be sure to come again. We carry a complete line of both Dry Goods and Clothing

No trouble to suit you, either in price, quality or quantity

CHICAGO BARGAIN STORE.

Corner West Milwaukee and River Streets.

